

Which factors link to today's learning?
Social / Economic / Environmental

**KS4 Geography - Y11: The Economic World
- UK Knowledge Organiser**



Here are some key words from this topic. Can you add anymore?



The Big Picture

- What are the causes of economic change in the UK?
- What does the UK's post-industrial structure look like?
- What are the impacts of quarrying?
- What are the impacts of population growth and decline on rural areas?
- What changes have been made to transport to stimulate economic growth?
- What is the North-South divide?
- How is the UK connected with the wider world?
- What are the UK's economic and political links with the wider world?



Primary industry – involves extracting raw materials from the natural environment e.g. mining and farming.



Secondary industry – those that take the raw materials produced by the primary sector and process them into manufactured goods and products.



Tertiary industry – involves the selling of services and skills.



Quaternary sector – consists of those industries providing information services such as computing, ICT and research & development.

What is a Science Park?

A science park is a group of scientific and technical businesses located on one site. There are over one hundred in the UK – employing around 75,000 people.

Example: Waters Science Park, Wilmslow opened in 2014.



What is a Business Park?

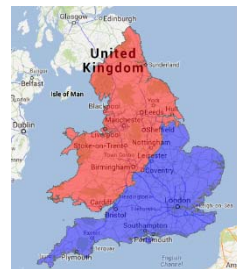
A business park is an area of land occupied by a group of businesses. Business parks are usually located on the edges of towns because...

- Land is cheaper
- More land available means businesses can expand and grow
- Access for workers is easier than passing through town centres.

Example: Shuttleworth Mead Business Park, Padiham opened in 2002



The North-South Divide is economic and cultural differences between Southern England and Northern England. There are clear differences in health conditions, house prices, earnings, and political influence.



The Commonwealth

The UK is a member of the commonwealth, a group of 54 countries most of which were British colonies. It is home to 2.4 billion people (nearly one third of the world's population).

The commonwealth is home to some of the largest, smallest, richest and poorest countries in the world. The commonwealth represents countries on a range of issues including:

- Human rights
- Social and economic development
- Help governments achieve sustainable development

There are important trading cultural links between the UK and Commonwealth countries. As well as sporting events like the Commonwealth Games held every four years.



economy (n)	the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
industry (n)	economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.
globalisation (n)	the increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges, and helped by technology and transport.
industrialisation (n)	When an economy goes from being based on agriculture to being based on manufacturing and other industries.
rural (adj)	characteristic of the countryside.
urban (adj)	characteristic of a town or city.

CEIAG Link: For this topic we can do a variety of professions:



- Strategic Transport Manager
- Transport Planner
- Quarry Manager
- Software Developer
- Lab Scientist
- Infrastructure Manager
- Communications Manager
- Economist
- Political Counsellor
- Travel Advisor
- Data Analyst
- Environment And Sustainability Adviser
- Transport Planner

If you are interested in the above careers, don't forget you can do some research and speak to Mrs Ackroyd.